

FURTHER  
PROPOSALS  
FOR  
Amending and Settling  
THE  
COYN.

---

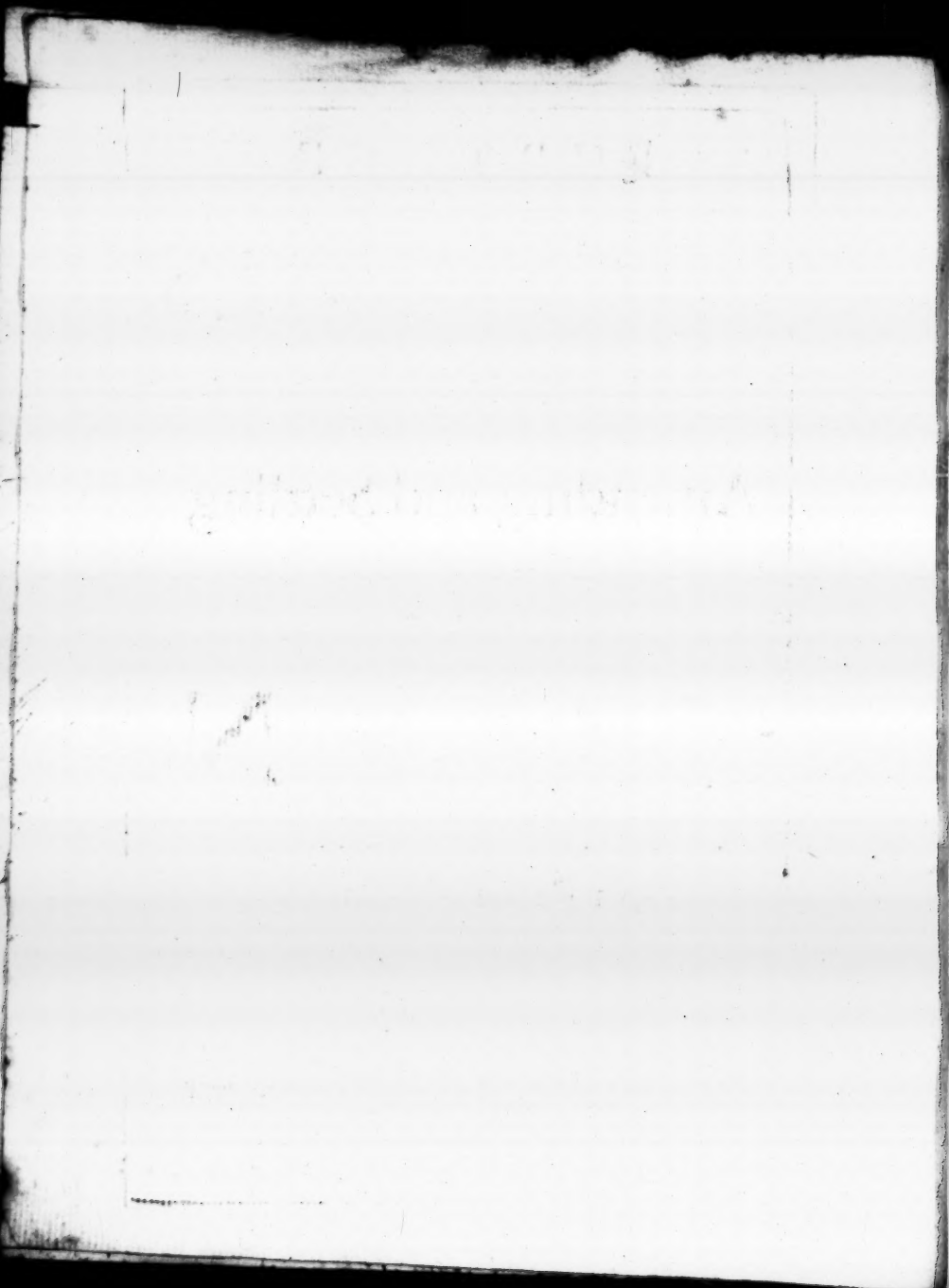
By a Person of Honour.

---

L O N D O N :

Printed, and Sold by *M. Whitlock*, near  
*Stationers-Hall*, 1696.

---



## Further Proposals, &c.

**T**Here are but Two Ways of Redressing the Disorder of our *Coyne*.

The One by calling in all the Old that is Clipp'd, and Coyning it New into Mill'd Money.

Th' other of giving all the Old Money course, for at least one Year longer, but with Denominations different from what they bear at present, and more proportioned to their Weight or intrinsick Value.

Of these Two, that is to be chosen which has the fewest Inconveniencies attend

A 2

it,

it, for some, nay, many perhaps, there will be in both.

In the first Remedy the Inconveniencies are,

*First*, The great diminution of the current Species of Money in the Kingdom, computed to amount to at least Two Millions, by which there will come to be in proportion, so many fewer pieces of Crowns, half Crowns, Shillings, and Six Pences, than were before in common use, to the great Prejudice of common Markets, as well as other greater Payments, publick or private.

*Secondly*, If all Clipp'd Money be called in, and new Coined, and by the Ancient Standard, as to Weight and Denomination, our Money will still be carried abroad, rather than our Commodities, whilst Traders can get more by Exporting one than the other. For though the Plenty or Scarcity  
of

of Money in a Countrey, depend upon the Proportion or Ballance betwixt Exportation and Importation; yet, the better our Money is, the more in Specie will be Exported, and the worse it is, the more will be Exported in Commodities, which has evidently occasioned the quick vent, and thereby dearth of all Commodities for these Years past, since our Money has been so generally Clipped.

The *Third Inconvenience* will be from the necessity of the Time to be taken up in Calling in all the bad Money, and Coining Good, which will occasion great Disorders in all Markets and Payments, till both be finished; and for this I see no Remedy.

*Fourthly*, Though the loss of what is paid into the King's Exchequer, be borne by the Publick, yet that will not indemnifie Men in private Payments, so as many will still lose by this Remedy in their particular Stocks, as well as the Nation in their General

ral Stock, and no one Particular will make any Gain.

On the other side, and upon the Second Expedient, Suppose that every Crown, or half Crown Milled, or not Clipped, should be raised in Denomination and current Payment, the one to Six, the other to Three Shillings, every such Shilling to Fifteen Pence; and Six Pence to Seven Pence half Penny. Every half Crown Clipped, but not within the Ring, remain at its common Value: and so likewise Shillings and Six-Pences: But every half Crown Clipped within the Ring, be cryed down to Twenty Pence; every Shilling so Cliped to Eight Pence, and every such Six-Pence to a Groat, or Four Pence.

In the first Place, all the old, broad, and mill'd Money, which now lies hoarded up in Bankers, and Rich Private Hands, would immediately come out into common use, by reason of the Gains would be made upon the  
in-

increase of its value, or at least current use and Denomination. So that as a great many would be losers by crying down the current Price of the Clipped Money, so a great many would be Gainers by crying up the Good; and those that lose, would lose but little, because every Body has paid off, for some time, all Clipp'd Money as fast as it came in.

*Secondly*, By this the General Stock of Money current, would perhaps not at all be lessened in the Denomination, considering how much of the old, or weighty Money may be presumed to be hoarded up. And more Money would fall into Commerce than does at present, because that it would come into common Payments, which is now kept close, and by the vast number of *Guinea's* which have appeared of King *Charles*, and King *James's* Coin, it may be guess how much of old, or mill'd Money would soon appear, if the Price were raised.

*Thirdly,*  
|

*Thirdly*, By crying up our good Money, Traders would be tempted to Export less abroad, and turn as much as they could, to Export our Commodities, which would make Trade quick, and encourage both common Labour, and Manufactures among us. And our Money so Coined, and *Guinea's* fixed to go at Six and Twenty Shillings, would bring our Coin in the Intrinsick, and the Denomination to that of our Neighbours, as can well be contrived; without which the Temptation will still be great, to carry our Money abroad.

*Fourthly*, All the Denominations will run easily into common Accounts and Reckonings, and the several Species of our Money will be augmented by so many Groats, Eight Pences, Twenty Pences; whereas there seem to be now too few left for common use, since no more Nine-Pences, Groats, Four-Pence-Half-Pennys, are in use, nor any Pieces of Silver under Six-Pence.

*Fifthly*,



*Fifthly*, The *Money* to be given by the *Parliament*, to make up the loss of *Clipp'd Money*, will be saved the Nation, at a time when so great Sums are like to be raised for other uses, and this may be left for a better season.

*Lastly*, No stop will be made in any common Payments, either Publick or Private, but every Man content for once only, to sit down with the loss of the *Clipp'd Money* he shall have by him, in *proportion*, as it shall be debased in *common value*, whilst others will have reason to be pleased with the Gains they shall make by producing their *mill'd*, or *old*, *unclipp'd Money*.

Now for the Inconveniences to be found in this, I see none of weight, besides the Disputes that may be occasioned between *Man* and *Man*, about the *Clipp'd Money*, whether it be within, or without the Ring,

B

and

and thereby what current Price it ought to hold.

The Description seems to be so plain, that the Disputes will not be such as the force of Commerce will not easily break thorough.

Or else the Clerk of every *Market* may be made the present Judge, or where there is none, the Parson of every Parish: besides, *Stamps* may be made, and every Letter-Office, to ascertain the Value of every Piece, as there received, which might otherwise fall into Dispute.

If this will not do, I know nothing else, but for all *Clipp'd Money* to go by weight.

I say nothing here of false Money, because that will not pass, when and where it is plainly found out, and in all Countries,  
and

and at all times, there will be of it current, so much as is not easily discovered. The Remedy both of this and *Clipping* (though the last will be discouraged, by the rise and fall, proposed in our *Coyne*) must be endeavoured by such Punishments as will deter more, than what is at present, and yet will not prevail with Juries to be too easie and compassionate in *Acquitting Clippers*, rather than *bringing to Death for such a Crime*, how cruelly soever punisht in other Countries; such a Punishment might be for every *Clipper* or *Coiner*, to stand one Hour in the Pillory, then to have one half of his Nose cut off; and after, to be either sold to the *Plantations* for Seven Years, or employ'd in Work-Houses at home; which would deter *English Men* more than Death, and save the labour of so many *Men*, as well as so many *Lives*.

After all, the ways of Increasing the Coin and Wealth of the Nation, at such a time as this, and preserve it from being too  
much

much Exhausted, must be found out, by Reducing the Balance of our *Trade*, by Sump-  
*Encouraging* tuary Laws, *Exrceating* Labour and Manu-  
 facture, discouraging Luxury and Expence,  
 or at least Reducing it to our own Native  
 Commodities.

---

**F I N I S.**

---